BOMBAY ACT No. VII OF 1867 [a].

(The assent of the Governor General of India to this Act was first published by the Governor of Bombay on the 28th December, 1867.)

An Act for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to establish regulations for the administration of the Police of the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation-clause. **1.** The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meaning assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say [b]—

the word "district" shall mean the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district:

the term "Police" or "Police-officer" shall include all persons appointed or enrolled under this Act:

the term "constable" shall mean a Police-officer of the lowest grade in the Police:

the word "property" shall include any moveable property, money or valuable security:

the word "cattle" shall, besides horned cattle, include elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine.

2.—[*Repeal of enactments.*] *Repealed by Act XII of 1873.*

Constitution of force. **3.** The Police-establishment of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency shall consist of such number of officers and men, and shall be constituted in such manner, and shall receive such pay, as shall from time to time be ordered by Government, subject to the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

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[a] Bom. Act VII of 1867 applies to Sindh (see s. 46, *infra*, p. 118); but the Act (with the exception of ss. 33 and 34) will be repealed there whenever s. 2 of Bom. Act IV of 1890 (printed in Vol. III of this Code) is extended to the province.

Bom Act VII of 1867 was declared in force in Aden by notification No. 704, dated 20th June, 1879, and in Perim by notification No. 7478, dated 18th December, 1886 (see Appendix to Vol. I of this Code, pp. lviii and lix), issued under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; but the Act (with the exception of ss. 33 and 34) appears to be repealed in those places by Bom. Act IV of 1890 (printed in Vol. iii of this Code), which was extended to "Aden" by notification No. 1191, dated 29th February, 1892 (see Appendix to Vol. I of this Code, p. lix).

Bom. Act VII of 1867 (with the exception of ss. 33 and 34) is repealed in the rest of the Bombay Presidency by Bom. Act IV of 1890.

For power to create a general police-district embracing parts of two or more presidencies, provinces or places, see Act III of 1888, s. 2 (in General Acts, 1885-88, Ed. 1889, p. 191). As to employment of police-officers beyond the presidency, province or place to which they belong, see *ib.*, s. 3.

[b] Portion repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 is omitted.

Superintendence in Government.

4. The superintendence of the Police throughout the Bombay Presidency shall vest in, and, subject to the general control of the Governor General of India in Council, shall be exercised by, Government, and except as authorized under this Act, no person, officer or Court shall be empowered by Government to appoint, supersede or control any Police-officer.

Administration of Police vested in one or more Commissioners, with assistants.

5. The administration of the Police throughout the whole or any portions of the Bombay Presidency shall be vested in one or more Commissioners, with such assistants, as may seem fit to Government, and each Commissioner shall have under his control such districts as Government may direct.

Administration of Police in districts vested in District Superintendent.

The administration of the Police in one or more districts shall, under the control and direction of the Magistrate of the district subordinate to the Commissioner aforesaid, be vested in a District Superintendent and such Assistant District Superintendents as Government shall consider necessary.

Appointment and removal of officers.

The Commissioner and other officers above-mentioned shall from time to time be appointed by Government, and may be removed by the same authority.

Powers of Commissioners and their exercise.

6. Each Commissioner shall have the [a] powers of a [b] Magistrate of the first class [b] throughout the districts under his control, but shall exercise those powers subject to such limitation as may from time to time be imposed by Government.

Powers conferable on Assistant Commissioners, etc.

7. Government may vest any Assistant Commissioner, District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police with [b]magisterial powers[b] within such limits as it may deem proper;

In what cases those powers shall be exercised.

but such officers respectively shall exercise the powers with which they shall be so invested only so far as may be necessary for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime, and the detection, apprehension and detention of offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and so far as may be necessary for the performance of the duties assigned to them by this Act.

Commissioners, etc., to appoint and dismiss.

8. The appointment or enrolment of all Police-officers other than those mentioned in section 5 [a] shall be for one or more districts, and shall, under such rules as Government shall from time to time sanction, rest with the Commissioners and District Superintendents of Police, who may under such rules as aforesaid at any time dismiss, suspend or reduce any Police-officer whom they shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty or unfit for the same, or fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay any Police-officer who shall discharge his duty in a careless or negligent manner, or who by any act of his own shall render himself unfit for the discharge thereof.

[b] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

[b-b] These words were substituted for the original words by Bom. Act III of 1886.

Police-officers to receive certificates of office.

9. Every Police-officer so appointed or enrolled shall receive, on appointment or enrolment, a certificate, in the form annexed to this Act, under the seal of the Commissioner or such other officer as the Commissioner shall appoint, by virtue of which the person holding such certificate shall be vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a Police-officer.

Such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed, or otherwise removed from employment in the Police, and shall be immediately surrendered to the superior officer of such person, or to some other officer empowered to receive the same.

Police-officers not to resign without leave or two months' notice.

10. No Police-officer shall be at liberty to withdraw himself from the duties of his office, unless with the express sanction of the District Superintendent or of some other officer authorized to grant such permission, or under the certificate of a medical practitioner, nor shall he without the leave of the District Superintendent resign his office, unless he shall have given to his superior officer notice in writing, for a period of not less than two months, of his intention to resign.

Police-officers not to engage in other employment.

11. No Police-officer shall engage in any employment or office whatever other than his duties under this Act, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing by the Commissioner.

12.—[*Superannuation fund.*] *Repealed by Act XVI of 1874.*

Power to Commissioner to make rules.

13. Any Commissioner may from time to time, subject to the approval of Government, frame such orders and rules as he shall deem expedient relative to the organization and classification of the Police in the districts under his control; the particular services to be performed by them; their inspection; the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessaries to be furnished to them; the collecting and communicating by them of intelligence and information, and all such other orders and rules as the Commissioner shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing abuse or neglect of duty, and for rendering the Police under his control efficient in the discharge of their duties; and he shall further determine, in consultation with the Magistrate of the district, the distribution of the Police in the several districts.

Power to employ additional Police-officers at cost of individuals.

14. It shall be lawful for any Commissioner, or, subject to the general direction of the Magistrate of the district, for a District Superintendent, on the application of any person showing the necessity thereof, to depute any additional number of Police to keep the peace, or to perform other Police-duties, at any place and for such time as shall be deemed proper.

Such additional Police shall be under the orders of the District Superintendent, and shall be at the charge of the person making the application:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the person on whose application such deputation shall have been made, on giving one month's notice in writing to the Commissioner or to the District Superintendent, or such shorter notice as

may be accepted by either of the said officers, to require that the Police so deputed shall be withdrawn, and such person shall be relieved from the charge of such additional force from the expiration of such notice.

Appointment of additional force in neighbourhood of railway and other works.

15. Whenever any railway, canal or other public work, or any manufactory or commercial concern, shall be carried on, or be in operation, in any part of the country, and it shall appear to any Commissioner that the employment of additional Police in such place is rendered necessary by the behaviour, or reasonable apprehension of the behaviour, of the persons employed upon such work, manufactory or concern, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, with the consent of Government, to depute such additional force to such place, and to employ the same so long as such necessity shall continue, and to make orders from time to time upon the person having the control or custody of the funds used in carrying on such work, manufactory or concern, for the payment of the extra force so rendered necessary, and such person shall thereupon cause payment to be made accordingly.

Quartering of additional Police in disturbed or dangerous districts.

16. It shall be lawful for Government, by notification and in such other manner as may to it seem fit, to direct the employment of any Police-force in excess of the ordinary fixed complement quartered in any part of the Presidency which shall be found to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, or any part thereof in which, from the conduct of the inhabitants, Government may deem it expedient to increase the number of Police.

The cost of such additional Police may wholly or in part, at the discretion of Government, be defrayed by a local rate charged on the part of the country described in the notification, and the Collector, on the requisition of the Magistrate of the district, shall levy the amount by such an assessment on the inhabitants thereof as the Collector shall in his discretion think just:

Provided, however, that when the part of the Presidency so notified is within the limits of any town in which there is a municipal commission under Act XXVI of 1850,[a] or other Act [b] in force, the said charge shall be defrayed from the municipal fund, and any additional tax necessary for the purpose shall be assessed by the municipal commission.

Payment of money for support of additional Police-force.

17. All moneys payable under the last three preceding sections, on account of any additional Police employed as therein directed, shall be recoverable by order of the Collector after a written notice of seven days in the same manner and by the same process as a revenue-demand under the laws in force for the collection of revenue, and the moneys paid on this account or so recovered shall be credited to a fund to be called "The General Police Fund," and shall

[a] Act XXVI of 1850 was repealed in Bombay by Bom. Act VI of 1873.
[b] See now Bom. Act VI of 1873, *infra*, p. 139.

be applied to the maintenance of the Police under such orders as Government shall pass:

Provided that all moneys assessed under the proviso of the section last preceding shall be levied by order of the municipal commission for payment to Government, and shall be recovered by them in the same manner and by the same process as assessments levied for municipal purposes.

Power to Magistrate or District Superintendent, etc., to call upon persons to aid Police.

18. It shall be lawful for a Magistrate, or District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police, or for any Police-officer, to demand the aid of any person in the prevention of a breach of the peace, or in the suppression of a riot or an affray, or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate, or District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

Power to Magistrate to apply for military aid.

19. If on any emergency the available force of Police be found insufficient to quell riot or other serious disturbance of the public peace, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate of highest authority on the spot to apply to the commanding officer of the nearest military post or station for military aid to quell the disturbance by force of arms.

Police always on duty and may be employed in other part of Presidency.

20. Every Police-officer shall for all purposes in this Act contained be considered to be always on duty in the district or districts to which he belongs, and may at any time be employed for so long as his services are required on duty in any other part of the Presidency.

Duties of Police-officers.

21. It shall be the duty of every Police-officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by competent authority;

to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace;

to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances;

to detect and bring offenders to justice; and

to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists;

and it shall be lawful for every Police-officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking-shop, gaming-house or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters.

Power to seize instruments, etc., believed to be kept for unlawful purposes.

22. It shall be lawful for any Police-officer above the rank of a constable to seize all such instruments or other articles as he shall have good reason to believe are kept for unlawful purposes; but, if to effect the seizure it be necessary to enter a dwelling-house, no entry shall be made without warrant.

Istruments, etc., how disposed of.

Such instruments and articles shall be disposed of as the Magistrate of the district may direct.

Police may lay informations, etc.

23. It shall be lawful for any Police-officer to lay any information before a Magistrate, and to apply for a summons, warrant, search-warrant or such

other legal process as may by law issue against any person committing an offence [a].

Police to take charge of unclaimed property, and deliver it to patel of village.

24. It shall be the duty of every Police-officer to take charge of all unclaimed property, and to deliver it to the Police-patel of the village in which the said unclaimed property is found, and to take a receipt, which he shall forward to the nearest Magistrate having local jurisdiction.

Penalty on persons refusing to deliver up certificate, etc., on ceasing to be Police-officers.

25. Every person having ceased to be a Police-officer under this Act who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to deliver up his certificate, and the clothing, accountrements, appointments and other necessaries which shall have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment[b] for a period not exceeding six months.

Penalties for neglect of duty, etc.

26. Every Police-officer

who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation, or lawful order made by competent authority, or

who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice for the period of two months, or

who shall engage without authority in any employment other than his Police-duty, or

who shall be guilty of cowardice, or who shall offer any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody,

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment [b] for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

Orders for regulation of public processions, etc.

27. The District Superintendent and Assistant District Superintendent of Police may, as occasion requires, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads, or in the public streets or thoroughfares, and prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass.

They may also regulate the use of music in the streets of towns on occasion of festivals and ceremonies.

Police to keep order on public roads, etc.

28. It shall be the duty of the Police

to keep order on the public roads, and in the public streets, thoroughfares, bathing, washing and landing places, and at all other places of public resort, or in the neighbourhood of places of worship, during the time of public worship,

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[a] Words repealed by Act X of 1886, s. 20, are omitted.
[b] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

to prevent obstructions on public roads and in public streets, thoroughfares, bathing, washing, and landing places and

to prevent overcrowding in public ferry-boats.

Penalty for disobeying orders under last two sections.

29. Every person opposing or not obeying the orders issued under the last two preceding sections shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment [a] for a period not exceeding six months, on conviction thereof before a Magistrate, if such order shall have been issued under section 27 [a], and to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees or, in default of payment, to imprisonment [a] for a period not exceeding two months, on conviction before a Magistrate, if such order shall have been issued under section 28 [a].

Control of Magistrate of district.

30. Nothing in the last three preceding sections shall be deemed to interfere with the general control of the Magistrate of the district over the matters referred to therein.

Penalty on persons in town or other place causing obstruction, damage, etc., to residents or passengers.

31. In any town or other place in which there is a Magistrate resident, or in any town or other place, or on, or close to, any public road, to which town, place or road the operation of this section shall be specially extended by Government by notification, any person who shall offend as follows, so as to cause obstruction, annoyance, risk, danger or damage to residents or passengers, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding eight days;

Arrest without warrant of person—

and it shall be lawful for any Police-officer to take into custody without a warrant any person so offending within his view, that is to say—

ill-using animal;

(1) any person who wantonly and cruelly beats, ill-uses or tortures any animal:

bathing in or defiling tank, or reservoir, etc;

(2) any person who bathes or washes in, or otherwise defiles or causes to be defiled, any public well, tank, reservoir or watering-place, so as to render it less fit for any purpose for which it is set apart: provided that a prohibitive notice in the language of the district shall have been fixed in a conspicuous place contiguous:

recklessly riding, etc., or leaving cattle insufficiently secured;

(3) any person who on any road or public thoroughfare recklessly or furiously rides, drives, trains or breaks, or leaves insufficiently tended or secured, any horse or other cattle, or keeps any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is necessary after receipt of warning to remove, or

driving without light; depositing goods for sale;

who on a dark night drives any vehicle without a sufficient light, or

who unauthorizedly deposits for sale or otherwise any goods, or

[a] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

who deposits, except in appointed places, any dirt, filth or rubbish, or — depositing rubbish;
without the permission of a Magistrate, municipal commission or Police-officer, makes a bonfire, or wantonly lets off any firearm or firework within fifty feet of the public road:

(4) any person who on or close to, and within sight of, any public road, street or thoroughfare, slaughters any cattle or cleans any carcase or hide; — slaughtering cattle on public street;

or wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or, for the purpose of obtaining money, exposes any offensive deformity or disease; — indecently exposing person, etc.;

or commits nuisance; — committing nuisance;

or who is, from intoxication, riotous, disorderly or incapable of taking care of himself. — being riotous or disorderly.

32. It shall be the duty of every Police-officer above the rank of constable, upon any person charged under the section last preceding being brought before him, to take personal recognizance of the person so charged, with or without other security, for the appearance of the said person before a Magistrate. — Police-officer to take recognizance of persons charged.

[a]**33.** Any person — Common nuisance.

who on any public thoroughfare, without the permission of a Magistrate or municipal commission, constructs any booth, shed, stable or the like, or lays down any stones or building material; or

who within the limits or site of any town or village, without sufficient cause, wilfully allows to accumulate any offensive matter in cesspools, dung-heaps or the like, so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passengers; or

who without sufficient cause wilfully allows any offensive matter to issue on to any public thoroughfare from any house, factory, stable, privy or the like; or

who deposits the bodies of dead animals, or refuse or filth of any description either in channels which in the rainy season feed any tank or reservoir set apart for drinking, or in other places where to deposit such is offensive to the community; or

who, in disregard of established rules or the order of a Magistrate, stacks or stores grass or other inflammable material within fifty yards of a dwelling-house, out-house or other building; or fails to remove the same when so stacked or stored; or

who disobeys the order of a Magistrate given in respect to land in or near towns, villages or dwelling-places, or in or near public roads and thoroughfares,

[a] During such time as Part II or Part III of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889, and the rules made thereunder, are in force in any village, ss. 33 and 34 of Bom. Act VII of 1867 cease to have any operation therein—see Bom. Act I of 1889, s. 3, in Vol. III of this Code.

for the pruning of hedges, or for the pruning or removal of overgrown prickly-pear or other vegetation, the unchecked growth of which is likely to be injurious to health,

shall be punishable for every such offence, on conviction before a Magistrate, to the extent of fifty rupees fine, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding eight days:

Provided that no person shall be required to prune a hedge below three feet in height and three feet in width.

Removal of prickly-pear or other nuisance from waste-land of town or village.

[a]34. Whenever the removal of prickly-pear or other vegetation or of any nuisance, from the common or waste-land of any town or village shall in the opinion of a[b]Magistrate of the first class[b] be necessary, it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate to order such removal by a general notice addressed to all persons having an interest in the said common land, and to the inhabitants of the town or village at large, which notice shall be affixed to the chaunri or other principal place of public resort: and if within a reasonable time, being not less than seven days, to be specified in the said notice, the order be not carried out, the Magistrate may cause the vegetation or nuisance to be removed, and on the requisition of the said Magistrate the cost of the removal shall be assessed and levied from the inhabitants in the manner provided in sections 16 and 17[c].

Jurisdiction.

35. In all cases of convictions under this Act the officer trying the case shall be limited to his ordinary jurisdiction as to the amount of fine or imprisonment which he may inflict:

Proviso.

Provided that any charge against a Police-officer above the rank of a constable preferred under this Act shall be inquired into and determined only by an officer exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

Power to prosecute not affected.

36. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other Regulation or Act for any offence made punishable by this Act, or from being liable under any other Regulation or Act to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for such offence by this Act:

Proviso.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Levy of forfeitures and penalties by distress.

37. All forfeitures or penalties imposed under the authority of this Act for offences punishable by a Magistrate may, if the said Magistrate see fit, in case

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[a] See foot-note on last preceding page.
[b] These words were substituted for the original words by Bom. Act III of 1886.
[c] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the property of the offender within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district by warrant under the hand of the Magistrate who made the order.

Procedure until return is made to warrant of distress.

38. In case any such forfeiture or penalty shall not be forthwith paid the Magistrate may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

Imprisonment if distress not sufficient.

39. If upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient property whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, the Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender, provided he is not a European British subject, to prison, there to be imprisoned according to the discretion of the Magistrate, for any term not exceeding two [a] months when the amount of fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four [a] months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six [a] months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

40.—[*Recovery of Penalties from European British Subjects.*] *Repealed by Act X of 1872.*

Rewards to police and informers payable to General Police Fund.

41. All sums paid for the service of process by Police-officers, and all rewards, forfeitures and penalties, or shares of rewards, forfeitures and penalties, which by law are payable to informers, shall, when the information is laid by a Police-officer, be paid into the General Police Fund:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the grant of a portion or the whole of such reward, forfeiture or penalty to individuals of the Police-force for particular service.

Limitation of action.

42. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for anything done or intended to be done under the provisions of this Act, or under the general Police-powers hereby given, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant, or to the District Superintendent

[a] The word repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 is omitted.

or an Assistant District Superintendent of the district in which the act was committed, one month at least before commencement of the action.

Effect of tender of amends.

No plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant, and, though a decree shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge before whom the trial is held shall certify his approbation of the action:

Proviso.

Provided always that no action shall in any case lie where such officers shall have been prosecuted criminally for the same act.

Plea that act was done under warrant.

43. When any action or prosecution shall be brought or any proceedings held against any Police-officer for any act done by him in such capacity, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate.

Such plea shall be proved by the production of the warrant directing the act, and purporting to be signed by such Magistrate, and the defendant shall thereupon be entitled to a decree in his favour, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate.

No proof of the signature of such Magistrate shall be necessary, unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its being genuine:

Proviso.

Provided always that any remedy which the party may have against the authority issuing such warrant shall not be affected by anything contained in this section.

Power to depute to District Police Superintendent authority of Magistrate.

44. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of a district, with the sanction of the Commissioner [a], to depute to the District Superintendent of Police any authority which may be exercised by the Magistrate of a district for the purposes of police over any village Police-officer.

Village Police-officers.

45. Nothing in this Act shall affect any hereditary or other village Police-officer unless such officer shall be enrolled as a Police-officer under this Act.

When so enrolled, such officer shall be bound by the provisions of this Act.

No hereditary village Police-officer shall be enrolled under this Act without his consent and the consent of those who have the right of nomination.

Extent.

46. This Act applies to the Province of Sindh, but does not apply to the City of Bombay.

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[a] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886 are omitted.

47. This Act may be cited as the Bombay District Police Act, 1867. Short title.

FORM.

(*See section 9.*)

L.S.

A. B. has been appointed to the Police of the district or districts of *C. D.*, in the Bombay Presidency, and is vested with the powers and privileges of a Police-officer under the Bombay District Police Act, 1867.

THE BOMBAY VILLAGE POLICE ACT, 1867.

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BOMBAY ACT No. VIII OF 1867[a].

(*The assent of the Governor General of India to this Act was first published by the Governor of Bombay on the 21st December, 1867.*)

An Act for the regulation of the Village-police in the Presidency of Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of the Village-police in the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation-clause.

1. The terms [b] "District Superintendent" and "Assistant Superintendent of Police," "Police-officer" and "District-police," when used in this Act, mean those constituted under the Bombay District Police [c] Acts, 1867 and 1890[c]. Bom. VII of 1867 and IV of 1890.

2. [*Repeal of enactments.*] *Repealed by Act XII of 1873.*

[a] As to the application of Bom. Act VIII of 1867 to Sindh, see Bom. Act IV of 1881, s. 5, in Vol. III of this Code.

[b] Words repealed by Bom. Act III of 1886, as amended by Bom. Act I of 1891, s. 2 (*a*) (*i*), are omitted.

[c-c] These words and figures were substituted for the original word and figures by Bom. Act III of 1886, as amended by Bom. Act I of 1891, s. 2 (*a*) (*i*). Bom. Act VII of 1867 is printed *supra*, p. 108, and Bom. Act IV of 1890 in Vol. III of this Code.